

R. S. THOMAS, Editor.
J. A. GRANT, Publisher.



CLARKSVILLE.

Friday, April 26, 1861.

The unanimity with which all parties in the North have rallied to the support of the Administration, and the bitterness of feeling manifested ought to teach the important lesson that firmness, promptness, and unanimity are essential to our safety no less than the vindication of our honor as a people. The treachery of the Administration, in the case of Sumpter, warns us to repose no faith in its truth and justice; its demand upon Tennessee to join the subjugated Confederate States, after her protest against, and her pledge to resist, coercion, is a gross insult to the honor and manhood of Tennessee, and the conduct of the whole people of the North, pending the call for a Border State Conference, for the avowed purpose of further negotiation—all combine to prove that a settlement was never contemplated and that the intention, from the beginning, was to subject the slave States to the will of a sectional party—to crush out the rights and equality of the South either by means of its cowardly submission, or the force of arms. The Border States are committed to resistance in case of attempted coercion. The attempt has been made, and though it signally failed, every effort that zeal and hate can suggest is being made for its renewal. What else will Tennessee wait for? Will it defer everything like preparation until the enemy is actually upon its soil? There are those who will tell us there is no necessity for haste, and that skilful diplomacy may yet avert the impending danger and bring us under the sheltering arm of Black Republican domination. But Tennessee has reached that point in the work of compromise and conciliation when her honor demands that she shall make no more propositions. Negotiation is the work of two or more parties; the Border States have been the only parties so far, whilst the dominant party, at the North, have listened only to object, or acted only to defeat. We feel, now, that Tennessee has no further propositions to offer, and that there are none she can accept unless they are such as will re-construct the Union as it was. After all that has transpired—of insult and aggression—the Border slave States can never live in peace and safety with the fanatics of the North, and it is more than doubtful whether the entire South, with all the guarantees that have been proposed, could now be secure of either, under a re-constructed Union.

We have struggled long and to the best of our ability, to save the Union and avert civil war; our labors in that direction are at an end. We can see no prospect of safety, or ultimate peace, except in a final separation from a people whose religion is to hate the slaveholder, and who, under the pretence of humanity to the slave, would trample under foot the rights of the white man and drench the soil with his blood. What man, in the North, now dares uphold the rights of the South? Who, of all the thousands that once advocated Southern equality, in the Union and under the Constitution, now dares whisper of peace and conciliation? Not one! All have succumbed to the power of a fanatical and sectional spirit or the fear of mob violence. There is but one voice heard in all the North, and that is for war and the subjugation of the Southern traitors. Shall Tennessee remain listless and inactive? Unarmed and defenceless? The timid and credulously hopeful may advise such a course and deem it wisdom, but the notes of preparation at the North, and the voice from Fort Sumpter give different counsel—admonish us that the time for argument has passed, and that true wisdom lies in action—prompt, decisive action. We want arms and munitions of war; we want a united South against a united North; an alliance with friends, not a hollow peace with enemies, and the holding of our rights by a safer tenure than the will of a fanatical majority. The Black Republicans will neither concede our rights and equality in the Union, nor suffer us quietly to seek them out of it; and only two alternatives are left us—ignominious submission, or civil war. Give us the latter, rather than the former; and we have mistaken the character of Tennesseeans if they will not take all the hazards of the conflict sooner than tarnish their honor by submitting to the despotism of an arrogant sectional party.

Let us, then, be as one man—move as one body. Let the sound of preparation be heard in every quarter. Neutrality—if practicable—would be a disgrace, and if a general war can be averted, it must be by the North, and nothing can prevent it but a proposal, in good faith, for a peaceable separation of the slave from the free States—which proposals must come from the North. The Border slave States have demanded such a separation for the Gulf States, provided a re-constitution could not be effected, and the demand has been answered by Fort Sumpter's cannon. That answer ought to make the South a unit, and nerve every arm to strike for its independence and its rights. Tennessee will accept the answer as decisive of her future position, and we trust that no divided councils will paralyze her energies and weaken the force of her example.

If telegraphic report be true, Andy Johnson has enjoyed the luxury of having his nose pulled. Such ingratitude for his sainted services to the Black Republic was, no doubt, as unexpected as it must have been unpleasant. Andy has overreached himself; his great efforts to the border States to the North, that he might be President, produced the opposite effect, and were instrumental in hastening, if not in procuring, their admission to the southern Confederacy, and with this result expire all his hopes of greatness. He has sounded some of the depths and shoals of office—not honor—and is now adrift, the helpless wreck of his own ambitions.

If Abe Lincoln had tried to find an expedient for firing the southern heart and nerve the southern arm for deeds of desperate valor, he could not have hit upon a more effective one than the sending of negroes to Cairo to collect the commerce of Tennessee and Kentucky on the Ohio river, to stand there in the uniform of the American citizen and the equal of the noblest sons of the South who are forced to take up arms in defense of life, liberty, and honor.

We have seen, with regret, in the Nashville papers, an address to the people of Tennessee signed by some of the leading men in the State, urging the armed neutrality of Tennessee, and another effort at justification by the Border States. That the motives of those gentlemen are honest and patriotic, no one will question; but the history of past efforts not only teaches the utter hopelessness of any further labor in the same direction, but warns us that such untiring perseverance may cast a shadow of suspicion upon that manly independence and high-toned honor for which the South is everywhere distinguished. The Border States have done enough for peace. Their efforts, through Congress, through the Peace Conference, through Committees and Commissioners, have signally failed; and during the whole time, thus spent, the Black Republicans made not one solitary proposition—took not a single step towards an honorable and satisfactory settlement. Shall we still play the suppliant, when we should stand erect, clad in the armor of justice and the armaments of war? The Northern Administration never contemplated a settlement. When they sent a fleet to provision Sumpter, they knew that a call had been made for a Border State Convention to make one more effort for peace, but resolved that there should be no peace without submission, they treated that call with contempt and hastened to initiate a war. Lincoln, in the face of the law and the Constitution, is calling around him an army, and usurping a power nowhere conferred upon him, in waging war upon sovereign States. All that he has done is usurpation and revolution, and shall we humbly entreat him to desist, and stand idly by whilst he butchers our more Southern brethren?

For our, we are tired of humble petitions and Peace Conferences, and if there is to be peace, let the North ask it, and then let it not be granted except upon the broad basis of an equitable and eternal separation of the free and slave States. An antagonism of twenty-five years embittered by bloodshed, an irrepressible conflict between fanaticism on the one side, and simple justice on the other, forbid the hope that the two sections can ever again live together in peace. No two civilized people on earth are more dissimilar than those of the North and South, or have fewer impulses and principles in common. The one, brave, generous, confiding; the other, calculating, suspicious, and fanatical. The one, asking nothing but what is right and conceding all that is just; the other, asking all they can get and conceding nothing they can hold. Differing no less widely in moral attributes than in social and commercial habits, there can be no sympathy between them since the only one that ever bound them together—a common nationality—has been sundered forever. From them, we should ask and desire nothing but peace and comity, and that as a separate and distinct nation. Then away with negotiations for peace unless they originate with those who have rejected our overtures with scorn and contempt! Away with the idea of armed neutrality—rebels to the government at Washington we are already—shall we defy and not dare to strike? Such is not the spirit of Tennesseeans. Their footprints, upon a hundred battle fields, show no heels towards the foe, and no spot on earth bears the impress of their knees, in humble supplication for peace at the hands of an enemy. To avert the horrors of civil war, Tennessee has argued and protested against the policy of the tyrant who has forced that war upon the South; but the first blow has been struck; the argument is closed, and the gulf into which Tennessee has no favor to ask and no duty to grant. Armed resistance—not neutrality—is their duty, and their highest interest is a speedy and everlasting separation from the North.

It is said by some northern papers, that the President of the Black Republic sent a fleet to provision Sumpter with a view to bring on collision—hoping thereby to unite the North. If that was his object, he has succeeded beyond his expectations, for he has united the South as firmly as the North, and with the two sections thus united and divided, he is the veriest fool on earth if he expects to conquer fifteen States, or to reconstruct, by force, a dismembered Union. There is no earthly motive, beyond sectional hate, for pressing the conflict to a general war, which can desolate the country, but not repair a wrong, establish a principle, or vindicate a point of honor. On the contrary, the continued prosperity of the whole country, and the preservation of the great principles of free government depend upon a peaceable separation of the opposing sections. A victory of the one over the other, and a forced union under one government, will be a triumph of despotism over freedom, and none but demons, or mad men would wage through blood to achieve such a victory. The South desires no war, and seeks no conquest; all it asks is to be let alone in the enjoyment of its rights and the exercise of separate sovereignty. If this be denied, and invasion follow the denial, the South is ready for the question, and extermination must precede submission. If the North is united for coercion, the South is united for resistance, and standing firmly upon the justice of its cause, defies the invader and his abolition hordes.

We have learned that some of our citizens in the excess of their zeal for southern rights, are in the habit of expressing themselves in terms not very complimentary to northern gentlemen residing amongst us. There are individuals here, raised in the North, who are as true to the South as any native, and such needless and sweeping remarks are ungenerous and unjust. It is often the case, we know, that such language is not designed to be offensive, and springs from no desire to impugn motives, or impeach character, but it is to be remembered that the language is taken as the index to the intention, and should, therefore, be guarded when not offensive is meant. Devotion to the South indicates the truest courtesy, the broadest justice, and the most generous confidence. But we are happy to say that those to whom we allude do not express the sentiments of this community, the great majority of whom are too magnanimous to suspect without cause, or to accuse without proof.—Let us hope that such reckless conduct will not be repeated.

The Black Republicans are evenly disappointed at the utter absence of any insurrectionary demonstration on the part of our servile population. And although they are waging war upon us, account of our peculiar institution, it behooves us, as a South, to ignore that fact in all that we say and write in relation to the conflict. Nothing can be gained by arguments in support of our rights in that peculiar relation, but much may be gained by studiously avoiding all allusion to the subject, and suffering it to be forgotten by our servile population that they ever had any connection with the quarrel. The discussion of this question has done much mischief in the past; but since the argument of the right has culminated in blows, it is wisest to drop the subject—to ignore it altogether.

Hon. John Bell, E. B. Ewing and others, made speeches in Nashville, this week, in which they took strong and decided grounds for a united South. Middle Tennessee is fast becoming a unit in favor of dissolving all connection with the North. If the few who still hold to the old Union would reflect that it is a unit in respect to invasion, or war, as a war amongst ourselves, they would hold out no longer. We can not be divided with an enemy upon our borders.

The New York Times thus threatens South:
"The first seizure of an American vessel of his [Davis'] privateers will let loose up South more John Browns than he can hire in a year."
There are thousands of true-hearted men, the North who look with abhorrence upon the typical war of the Black Republicans against the South; still, as the Times says, there are John Browns in abundance. But all such thieves and murderers will do well to remember that the South has a right for each one of them, as it had for old John and his infernal gang.
The twenty days graciously allowed, by old Abe, for the dispersion of the people of the South, are rapidly passing away, and the peaky rascals, instead of dispersing, are congregating in greater crowds and, with true southern hospitality, wish he was in their midst.

For the Chronicle.

MISSISSIPPI, April 26, 1861.

Mr. Editor:—Thinking it may please some of your readers to receive the impressions made on the mind of a Border State straggler in the Confederacy, I have concluded to ask you to insert this in the Chronicle. I found Memphis full of startling rumors of murders and confiscations. It is said that the property of Col. Topp and Maj. Donaldson is threatened with confiscation as revenge for their Union sentiments; and I find that there is some truth in the report. The public is very much excited and ready to explode on the slightest provocation. I met Dr. Q.—of your vicinity, who told me that he saw a man nearly drowned in the Mississippi, on the Arkansas side, and then hung three times till he was purple. Being a stranger roaming through the country, was all that was alleged against him. A wild set of young men shot an Irishman in the same vicinity. I met our old friend Judge —, and some others, on their way home from Jackson, members of the Mississippi Convention. I had a long conversation with these delegates upon the subject of secession. No better opportunity could have occurred to procure reliable information, and I feel assured that the leading men South have no desire for, or expectation of, the reconstruction of the Union. I still hope that further experience may produce a change. It is the settled purpose of the Confederate Congress, when they meet in May, to pass a law to prevent the emigration of the inhabitants of the non-seceding slave-holding States, with their slaves into the seceding States; and it was admitted by my informant who will take an active part in the passage of the law, that it is intended to force Virginia and Maryland particularly out of the Union. I asked if this was not coercion, the reply was, that it had that appearance.

For the Chronicle.

MISSISSIPPI, April 26, 1861.

Resolved, That we, the citizens of the Southern part of Christian County, having become satisfied that civil war now exists, and that an army is being organized by Abraham Lincoln for the subjugation of the South, and by the failure of our Legislature to place the State in a position of defense, we are at any moment subject to be overrun and destroyed by an invading force while unprepared and unarmed, and that it is manifest that prompt action is now necessary for sustaining the integrity of the State, maintaining our rights, and protecting our homes and families; therefore,
Resolved, That we will stand together as one man, in the defense of our homes, our firesides, and our friends, ignoring all political and personal disagreements, and with the South, and we will freely spend our money and shed our blood for the maintenance of its rights and honor.
Resolved, That we heartily endorse and thank our Governor, for his spirited reply to the Lincoln Administration in refusing to "furnish one man for the wicked purpose of subjugating our Southern brethren."
Resolved, That we deem it inexpedient that Kentucky should be represented in a Northern Congress.
Resolved, That we will this day commence the organization of two Military Companies; one to be composed of the young men, whose duty it shall be to hold themselves in readiness to resist Northern aggression, the other to be composed of the older men, who shall act as a home guard.
Resolved, That a copy of the following Resolutions be forwarded for publication to the Hopkinsville Mercury, Louisville Courier, and Clarksville Chronicle.
W. T. BLAKEMORE, Secy.

JNO. F. BELL, Chairman.

ANDREW JOHNSON RETURNED.—A gentleman of this city has just returned this morning from the North. He met Andrew Johnson at Lynchburg, where he had evidently been delayed by missing the connection. He was accompanied by his son, and neither had been recognized by the people. The Nashville gentleman incidentally mentioned to his companion that "there is Andrew Johnson. He was overheard by the people, and having satisfied themselves of his identity, they assembled around the cars in immense numbers, and offered Johnson every indignity in their power, denouncing him with the fiercest bitterness. One gentleman walked up to him, and after denouncing him bitterly, pulled his hair, Johnson drew a pistol, whereupon our informant, who had ladies in charge, immediately drew, and told Johnson if he fired in the cars, he would shoot him. Johnson thereupon put up his pistol. It was then determined to let him pass over without further indignity, but telegrams were sent to every station, informing them of his approach, and the people assembled and gave him at every depot, until his arrival home, a similar reception.

Our informant also says that it was confidently believed throughout Virginia that Gen. Scott had resigned, and was a close prisoner in Washington city.—Nash Banner 24.

A TRAITOR HUNG.—Capt. Jones, of the schooner Isabel, who provisioned Sumpter at Fort Pickens, was hung as a traitor. The Mobile News says the account is, that on the arrival of the Thursday evening cars at Seaboard, a passenger on the train pointed out Jones, as boasting to him of being the person who "provisioned Sumpter," and stated that he was then on his way to Washington with dispatches for Lincoln's Government. He was arrested, the proofs of his treason found upon him, and was executed on the spot by the enraged citizens.—Trib. Courier.

Hon. John Bell.

The announcement that Hon. JOHN BELL would speak at the Court House drew a large crowd at an early hour, a great deal of anxiety being felt to know what his position is in this crisis. Mr. Bell spoke for about an hour. We took no notes of his remarks, but hope he will be induced to furnish them in full for the benefit of his thousands of friends throughout the South. It is sufficient, perhaps, to say for the present, that he took bold and unequivocal grounds in favor of a united South to resist the invasion not only of Tennessee, but of every Southern State, either North or South of our borders. He declared that Tennessee is effectually dissolved her relations with the Federal Union, and though he had hoped and labored to the last to preserve the Union first, and second, if separation was inevitable to make it peaceable, he now abandoned all such hope, and his voice was clear and loud to every Tennesseean—to arms, to arms. He counselled the most effective and energetic public and private measures to secure the best organization possible of the military strength of the State.—Nash Banner 24th.

For Virginia.—Six companies were to leave Charleston, Sunday, for Norfolk, Va., and others were to leave Nashville, this week, in which they took strong and decided grounds for a united South. Middle Tennessee is fast becoming a unit in favor of dissolving all connection with the North. If the few who still hold to the old Union would reflect that it is a unit in respect to invasion, or war, as a war amongst ourselves, they would hold out no longer. We can not be divided with an enemy upon our borders.

Palmyra True to the South.

The citizens of Palmyra and its vicinity were here today, in obedience to a call made for the purpose of raising a volunteer company, to enlist in defense of Southern Rights.
S. F. Allen was called to the Chair, and Ref. Eldridge appointed Secy.
The President, on taking the Chair, briefly stated the object of the meeting.
Col. W. A. Quarles, of Clarksville, then took the stand, and addressed them, with great earnestness and ability, exposing the duplicity practiced upon the South by Lincoln and his Cabinet, condemning the vile and flagrant acts of usurpation by which they seek to carry out their unholy purpose of subjugating the Southern States. He proved conclusively that the "armed neutrality" position advocated by some, for Kentucky and Tennessee to assume, tended only to assist the North. His speech was marked by sincerity and patriotic zeal, was every way appropriate, effective, and well received. At the conclusion of which, it was moved by A. Outlaw, Esq., and seconded, that the resolutions presented by Col. W. A. Quarles, to the Southern Rights Association, held at Clarksville, on the 13th inst., as published, be adopted by this meeting, which was agreed to unanimously. Col. M. G. Gholson, having been solicited, gallantly accepted the invitation and announced that he would take command of a company of volunteers; if a sufficient number would enlist. Faster than the Secretary could record their names, 36 of the honest and patriotic young men offered themselves, and were received. Liberal contributions were made to supply them with provisions while on drill.
The call then for a Home Guard, was responded to by every man present, in the district. Col. Quarles proceeded to organize them, by having officers elected. W. B. Russell, Esq., was elected Captain; Mr. B. M. Williamson, 1st Lieutenant; H. T. Olfphant, 2nd; M. C. Powers, Ensign; and S. A. Caldwell, O. S.
On motion of Col. Gholson, it was ordered, that the Clarksville papers be furnished with a report, and requested to publish the proceedings of this meeting, which then adjourned, having been conducted with the most exemplary order, particularly characterized by unanimous feelings of indignation and defiance towards the North, and unflinching devoted to Southern Rights.
S. F. ALLEN, Chairman.
REF. ELDRIDGE, Secretary.
PALMYRA, April 22, 1861.

Public Meeting.

At a meeting of the citizens of the 17th District, Montgomery County, Tenn., for the purpose of taking into consideration the condition of the country, and for the purpose of forming a volunteer company for local defense. On motion of Thos. Ramey, Esq., Dr. W. L. Holmes was called to the Chair, Wm. H. Eldridge and John W. Usery, appointed Vice Presidents, and John H. Hinton, appointed Secretary.
The Chairman, on taking his seat, made a few appropriate remarks, setting forth the objects of the meeting. Thos. Ramey, Esq., being called for, addressed the meeting in a very appropriate style.—At the close of his remarks, he offered the following Resolutions as a constitution for the company, which were unanimously adopted.
Resolved, That we, the people of the 17th District, Montgomery County, pledge ourselves that we will form ourselves into a company of armed men, which shall be called by the name of the Home Guard, especially for home and district protection, furnish ourselves with arms and ammunition sufficient for service in our district, we pledge our honor, our property, and our lives, to stand by each other in times of invasion. Our company shall be composed of at least 20 privates, and as many more as choose to join and shall be commanded by one Captain, one 1st and one 2nd Lieutenant, one O. S., one Ensign, and 2 Corporals.
Resolved, That said company shall meet at least once a week, and be drilled by their officers, at Pleasant Mount, or J. H. Smith's shop, which ever place a majority of the Company prefer. The Captain shall have power to call the Company together whenever he thinks necessary to drill, or for immediate service.
Resolved, That this Company shall act as a Vigilance Committee, day and night, and report at every meeting, and take all suspicious characters up before a Justice of the Peace in said District to be dealt with according to law.
Resolved, That the Captain shall have power to order out from his Company in different parts of the District, as many men in a company, to ride, when necessary, as he may think best, so as to have some on duty every night, as Guards.
Resolved, That the foregoing resolutions may be altered or amended by a vote of two-thirds of the Company.
Seventy men, of all ages, (of 18 years old and upwards) came forward and enrolled their names as members of the Company. The Company then proceeded to the election of their officers:
Thos. Ramey elected Captain; Dr. W. L. Usery 1st Lieut.; Dr. W. L. Holmes, 2nd Lieut.; John H. Hinton, O. S.; ———— Serg't; R. Edmondson and P. P. Nebbett, Corporals.
The meeting was then adjourned.
W. L. HOLMES, President.
W. H. ELDRIDGE, } V. Presidents.
J. W. USERY, }
JOHN H. HINTON, Secy.

War News!

We have rumors of war, but as yet no pitched battle. The clashing with the snatches by Governor Dennison, of Columbus, Ohio, renders them not only unsatisfactory but almost worthless.—Through this medium, we learn to-day that troops can march through Baltimore without molestation. A fight is reported to have occurred at Fort Pickens, and that it was taken with a dreadful loss of life.
More seizures of Southern property are reported. Lieut. Maury has disappeared from Washington. We have rumors that heavy cannoning was heard in the direction of Baltimore. The military district of Washington includes Maryland and Delaware, by order of General Scott. The next news will be that martial law has been proclaimed.
Ben McCullough is reported to be at Alexandria, Va.
Lincoln, it is said, told the Virginians he would lay his city in ashes if his troops were molested. Seward refused the mediation of the British Government in favor of peace.
Jeff. Davis, it is stated, is still in Montgomery, Ala.
Beauregard is expected in Richmond, Va., today.
There is a scarcity of provisions in Washington, and Government is supplying the people. Families are flying from the Federal City to escape danger.—Lor. Courier.

Norfolk Navy Yard Burned.

Richmond, April 22 Virginia is blazing with preparations. The excitement is intense. They have no arms to spare.
The Norfolk Navy Yard has been burned by the Federal forces.
The Merrimack, Pennsylvania, and Raritan have been burned and sunk.
A lot of cannon and munitions have been recovered.
I will return immediately to cast cannon and shot for the South.
T. M. BRENNAN.

Memphis to Nashville in 14 Hours.

On and after Monday, April 15th, the Trains will run as follows:
Going South.
Express Train arrives at Clarksville, 9 A. M. Leaves at 9:05 A. M.
Mail Train arrives at Clarksville 9 P. M. Leaves at 9:05 P. M.
Bowling Green Freight and Accommodation arrives at Clarksville 11 A. M.
Going North.
Express Train arrives 4:50 A. M. Leaves 5 A. M. Mail Train arrives 3:50 P. M. Leaves 4 P. M. Bowling Green Freight and Accommodation leaves 1:45 P. M.
Both Mail and Express Trains make close connections with the English and Kentucky Railroad for Nashville and from.
The Accommodation Train heretofore ran to Tennessee River, will be started again on Monday, 22d inst.
Mail and Express Trains will stop between Clarksville and Tennessee River, when signaled, at Steel's Spring, Palmyra, Cordandale, Sallier's Run, Cummings City, Hill, Tennessee Ridge, and Stuart.
Bowling Green Freight and Accommodation will stop at all Stations from Clarksville to Bowling Green.

Town Lots for Sale!

I will offer for sale on the 13th day of May, 1861, at the Court-house door in the city of Clarksville, Montgomery County, Tenn., Lots No. 41 and 42 in Robert's addition to the City of Clarksville, the same being situated in the lot. Lotted as the property of L. G. Williams, to satisfy an execution in my hands in favor of C. S. Daniel.
O. B. S. DICK, D. Secy.
April 12, 1861—3m-2c. fee \$1.00.

Telegraphic.

INTERPRETER, April 20.—At an early hour this morning the arms and munitions of war held at the Arsenal at Liberty, Clay County, were, at the demand of some citizens of the county, given up. It is stated there were thirteen hundred stand of arms, ten or twelve pieces of cannon, and an amount of powder in the Arsenal will be distributed in Clay and adjoining counties. Cannon have been brought up, and are now in this place.
KANSAS CITY, April 20.—Missouri seized the United States Arsenal at Liberty at ten o'clock this morning, and garriotted it with one company of 100 men.
HARRISBURG, April 21.—Some soldiers, just escaped from Harper's Ferry, report the destruction of arms and buildings complete. Seven thousand Virginians are there and five thousand were exported. They design invading Maryland and making Mason and Dixon's line the line of warfare.
Two thousand troops gaby midnight train to the first bridge en route to Baltimore on the Northern Central Railroad. They will be followed by 300 regulars and Sherman's battery and two thousand volunteers.
Thirteen hundred, including six hundred Ohio troops, arrived here yesterday. The people of Chambersburg are fortify against invasion.
HARRISBURG, April 23.—Caleb Cushing has arrived here. He says Gen. Lee with 5,000 Virginia troops covering Washington Heights.
Lieut. Jenifer is reported to have deserted.
Fort Mifflin has been garriotted.
CINCINNATI, April 23.—A company of secessionists, 115 in number, left Cynthia, Ky., yesterday, to join the Confederate Army. When they arrived at Frankfort, Ky., they were ordered to show their flag with which they displayed a secession flag from the window. Several stones were thrown at it when the Lieutenant of the Company fired into the crowd. Immediately the cars were attacked by the citizens and bowlders and paving stones rained upon them promiscuously. They finally got off with but little personal injury. Great excitement prevailed during the remainder of the day, and threats were made to tear up the track. The citizens declared that no more trains bearing secession troops shall pass through that place.
NEW YORK, April 22.—A regiment of fifteen men from Italy, Swiss, and Hungarians is to be called the Garibaldi Guards. The British residents are forming a regiment of light infantry. One company is complete and the second is forming. The report that Gov. Banks, of Massachusetts, has resigned his position in the Illinois Central Railroad to command a Massachusetts regiment is not true. He is in the fact that President Burdett, of the same road, is to be Colonel of a Rhode Island regiment. George B. McClelland, of the same road, has accepted a Brigadier Generalship in the Pennsylvania forces.
Collector Barney states that a gentleman officially connected with the Government says he has information for Washington that official correspondence has been opened at Washington with the Baltimore authorities, resulting in an understanding on the part of Baltimore to repair railroad bridges and telegraph lines and keep communication open for mails, passengers, dispatches, and troops.
Hon. Daniel E. Sickles, contemplates raising a regiment to serve during the war.
Major Anderson's public reception at the City Hall takes place to-morrow.
Gen. Vindobill is said to have informed the Government that they could have his services on steamers, fully manned and equipped, without the charge of a penny.
NEW YORK, April 22.—It is stated that a gentleman from Norfolk, reports the scuttling of some of the ships there, throwing down the hawker derricks, and the destruction of much of the masonry, by order of the Government of Tennessee. The Pawnee arrived at Norfolk on Sunday night.
Mayor Wood's message to-night will recommend the appropriation of one million dollars by the city to aid in the war. A resolution is offered to appropriate half a million for orphans of the men who may fall in defense of the flag.
A lot of uniforms for the Southern army have been seized in a store in Dey street.
It appears that a diabolical attempt was made to burn the State of Maine, while here on Friday evening last, by sending poison brandy aboard. One died, and four or five others have been under the influence, but will probably recover. The perpetrator of the outrage is unknown.
NEW YORK, April 23.—Gentlemen from Washington report that the Baltimoreans telegraphed to Liberty Ferry for Virginia troops to come to their support.
The house of Henry Winter Davis was entered by a mob, but he having left, his family was not molested.
The ball of the German Turners was sacked.
The citizens of Jackson have held a Union meeting, when two omnibus loads of Baltimore police and soldiers came up to burn the bridges on the Pennsylvania line. They were attacked and dispersed by the Union men, who formed a guard and protected the bridges until the arrival of the Pennsylvania troops.

Attention 91st Regiment.

I hereby command every person subject to Military service and belonging to the 91st Regiment, to hold themselves in readiness to enter into immediate service, and march to any point to which said Regiment may be called by the Government of Tennessee.
F. S. BEAUMONT, Col. Commandant, 91st Regiment.
April 26, 1861.

ETNA INSURANCE COMPANY.

Clarksville Insurance Agency.
NOTICE Policy-holders.—The War clause will hereafter be attached to all inland contracts, open and special Policies issued at this agency of the Etna Insurance Company, covering shipments as follows: Warranted by assured, free from claim for loss or damage arising from civil commotion or from Piracy, seizure, sequestration, or detention or the consequences of any other hostile act of the Government, or the people, person, or persons of any State of this Union, or of any State claiming to have succeeded from this Union.
S. S. WILLIAMS, Agent.
April 26, 1861—4c.

M. C. & L. RAILROAD.

Through from Memphis to Louisville in 18 HOURS AND 20 MINUTES.
Memphis to Nashville in 14 Hours.
On and after Monday, April 15th, the Trains will run as follows:
Going South.
Express Train arrives at Clarksville, 9 A. M. Leaves at 9:05 A. M.
Mail Train arrives at Clarksville 9 P. M. Leaves at 9:05 P. M.
Bowling Green Freight and Accommodation arrives at Clarksville 11 A. M.
Going North.
Express Train arrives 4:50 A. M. Leaves 5 A. M. Mail Train arrives 3:50 P. M. Leaves 4 P. M. Bowling Green Freight and Accommodation leaves 1:45 P. M.
Both Mail and Express Trains make close connections with the English and Kentucky Railroad for Nashville and from.
The Accommodation Train heretofore ran to Tennessee River, will be started again on Monday, 22d inst.
Mail and Express Trains will stop between Clarksville and Tennessee River, when signaled, at Steel's Spring, Palmyra, Cordandale, Sallier's Run, Cummings City, Hill, Tennessee Ridge, and Stuart.
Bowling Green Freight and Accommodation will stop at all Stations from Clarksville to Bowling Green.

Spring Clothing.

Our friends are hereby notified that we are now receiving our stock of
Spring and Summer Clothing,
FURNISHING GOODS,
Shirts, Hats and Boys Clothing,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
HOSIERY, TRUNKS,
and articles suitable for an outfit, and embracing all qualities of goods from the lowest to the finest grades.
We deem it unnecessary to make promise as to selling lower than others. Our long experience in buying and sale of Clothing is well known to our kind patrons, and a sufficient guarantee that we will endeavor in the future to please all who may favor us with a call. Prompt paying customers, also those who have the cash to pay, will oblige us by looking through the stock.
Our stock of Shirts and Underwear is superior.
McCULLOCH, PITMAN & CO.
March 29, 61-3m

Town Lots for Sale!

I will offer for sale on the 13th day of May, 1861, at the Court-house door in the city of Clarksville, Montgomery County, Tenn., Lots No. 41 and 42 in Robert's addition to the City of Clarksville, the same being situated in the lot. Lotted as the property of L. G. Williams, to satisfy an execution in my hands in favor of C. S. Daniel.
O. B. S. DICK, D. Secy.
April 12, 1861—3m-2c. fee \$1.00.

McCORMICK'S Virginia REAPER AND MOWER.

25,000 SOLD
During the past six years, or an average of over 4,000 each year. Sales have increased, from 1854, in 1854, to nearly 5,000, in 1859, being a larger number than is manufactured by any other single establishment in the world.
As a Reaper,
No one questions the superiority of the "McCormick," whilst a Mower, it has, during '59 and '60, proved itself equal to the best in quality of work, while in capacity, as well as lightness of draught, it has excelled all.
The weight of our Mower is but 670 lbs., and is warranted as superior to any other in heavy crops of tangled or lodged clover.
In addition to our very liberal warranties, we would say, as heretofore, that Farmers who may desire it, are at liberty to work our Machine through the HARVEST, with any other, AND REAP AND PAY FOR THE ONE PREFERRED.
We present a Machine for 1861 one foot wider than those of most makers, with much lighter draught than a reaper, and a reaper, and a reaper.
COL. JOHN W. GORHAM, Agent,
Clarksville, Tenn.
JAS. G. DAILEY, Agent,
New Providence, Tex.
E. A. McNAIR, General Agent,
April 12, '61-2m.

NEW SHOES AND HATS.

SIMS & TURNLEY,
Corner of Square and Franklin Street.
Clarksville, Tenn.,
Are receiving a very complete assortment of
BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, CAPS,
TRUNKS CARPET BAGS, &c.
FOR THE SPRING AND SUMMER TRADE:
Embracing many new styles of
Ladies' Misses' and Children's
SHOES,
And Straw and Leghorn Hats;
Also Mues new style Silk and Cassimere Hats; one of soft Hats, and a great variety of Straw Goods, all of which were bought at "Panic Prices," and will be offered unusually cheap.
Exclusively for Cash.
We earnestly solicit an examination of our stock and prices, as we can offer inducements to cash buyers.
Very respectfully,
SIMS & TURNLEY,
April 12, 1861

BREAD Cheaper than Flour.

The undersigned begs leave to inform the citizens of Clarksville and adjacent country, that he can furnish them with
Fresh Bread, Rusks Cakes & Pies
of all kinds, every morning. He has also a fine assortment of
FAMILY AND FANCY GROCERIES,
which he will sell at the lowest cash prices, and deliver to all parts of the city, free of charge.
Respectfully,
J. F. MEHLROF,
South side of Public Square.
April 12, 1861-ly

KIRBY & CO., NEW CLOTHING AND HAT STORE.

We are now in receipt of our entire new Spring and Summer stock of
Mens' Youth and Boys Clothing;
Furnishing Goods and Hats,
to which we respectfully invite the attention of the public. We will sell cheap for Cash, or to prompt time dealers. We especially invite those having the cash to pay for goods, to examine our stock, as we will sell extremely low for that article. Call and see us, and learn from positive proof that quick sales and small profits is our motto.
We will sell the remainder of our Winter Goods at Cost for Cash.
Respectfully,
KIRBY & CO.,
North side Franklin Street,
Clarksville, Tenn.
April 5, 1861-ly.

Spring Clothing.

Our friends are hereby notified that we are now receiving our stock of
Spring and Summer Clothing,
FURNISHING GOODS,
Shirts, Hats and Boys Clothing,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
HOSIERY, TRUNKS,
and articles suitable for an outfit, and embracing all qualities of goods from the lowest to the finest grades.
We deem it unnecessary to make promise as to selling lower than others. Our long experience in buying and sale of Clothing is well known to our kind patrons, and a sufficient guarantee that we will endeavor in the future to please all who may favor us with a call. Prompt paying customers, also those who have the cash to pay, will oblige us by looking through the stock.
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